GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

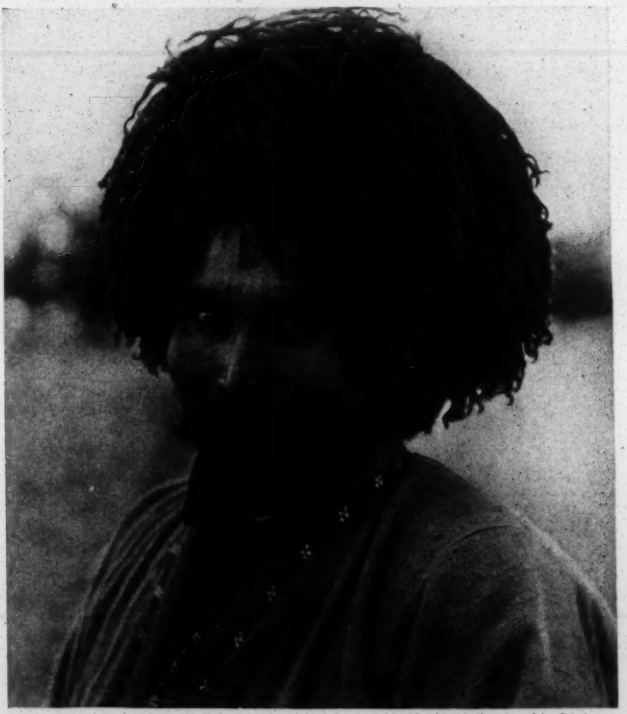
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Contents for Week of November 12, 1934. Vol. XIII. No. 19.

1. Stately Memorials Mark "Bits of America" in Europe.
2. Afghanistan Hails Heir to the Throne.
3. Lead, Metal of Many Uses.
4. Do You Know Italian Somaliland?
5. Delphi Plans Revival of Greek Art.



© *National Geographic Society*

HIS FOREBEARS FOUGHT WITH TAMERLANE

Once feared as a "man stealer" the stalwart Turkoman, wearing a woolly *shako*, is still a daring horseman. With his sheep herds and rug looms he roves through Afghanistan, northern Persia and Turkmen S.S.R. (see Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Stately Memorials Mark "Bits of America" in Europe

SIXTEEN years ago, on November 11, the last shot of the greatest war in history was fired. To-day on the battlefields of Europe eight memorial chapels and eleven monuments commemorate the part played by American military forces in the great struggle. Although they rise on foreign soil they are, with the possible exception of the Amphitheatre at Arlington, America's largest and finest war memorials.

Armistice Day directs our attention to these shrines, which range in size and design from the towering Doric shaft, topped by a statue, on the hill of Montfaucon, to a simply effective monument, near the town of Ypres, with its low lines blending with the plains of Belgium.

The major battlefield memorials were placed by the American Battlefields Commission, under the chairmanship of Gen. John J. Pershing, in three historic localities on the Western Front where American forces in large numbers engaged in active combat. They are known as the Aisne-Marne, the Meuse-Argonne, and the St. Mihiel battlefields (see map, next page).

Château-Thierry, Where the Germans Were Stopped

To help stop the great enemy drive of May 27, 1918, which began north of the Aisne River, American divisions were hurried into line in the vicinity of Château-Thierry, directly across the German advance toward Paris. Of the 300,000 Americans taking part in this operation and the counter offensives, 64,000 were killed or wounded. On historic Hill 204, rising just west of Château-Thierry, has been constructed perhaps the most impressive of the American war memorials, with twin rows of majestic square columns, and a huge, modernistic carving of an American eagle.

Nearby are two American military cemeteries. One, the Aisne-Marne, is located at the northern side of the hill on which stands the famous Belleau Wood. The other, the Oise-Aisne, is near Fère-en-Tardenois, just north of the Ourcq River (see map).

The St. Mihiel memorial marks the first operation of a complete American Army as an independent unit in the World War, although this offensive did not begin until September, 1918, and was halted in two months by the Armistice. On an isolated hill, Montsec, the circular Doric colonnade can be seen for miles. Eight miles away, at Thiacourt, is the third largest of the American military cemeteries in France, marked by a marble chapel.

The famous Champagne district, center of the last French drive, lies between Rheims and the Argonne Forest. A monument to the activities of our troops in this area stands on Blanc Mont, near Somme-Py.

Monument Built over Canal

A unique American War Memorial is the Bellicourt Monument, built over a section of the old St. Quentin Canal. Just north of the city of St. Quentin, in the region of the Somme, the canal flows through a historic tunnel used by the Germans in the Hindenburg Line defenses. The monument commemorates the activities of the American 27th and 30th Divisions, which went into the front line with the British Army to attack the formidable Hindenburg Line.

On this part of the front the Hindenburg Line followed roughly the St. Quentin Canal, and made use of that obstacle as a primary feature of its defense system. For more than three miles the canal flows through a tunnel, which the enemy converted into a huge underground shelter and storehouse.

They dug comfortable bomb-proof rooms into the tunnel walls, and by means of numerous passageways maintained communication with their machine-gun nests and trenches above ground. Canal boats, tied up in the tunnel, afforded other living quarters and a fully protected magazine for supplies.

Scene of First American Victory

The Somme American cemetery is located at Bony. At its lower end a simple, effective chapel has been dedicated to those who sleep here. Some 40 miles southwest lies the little cross-road town of Cantigny. Here the First Division went into line in April, 1918, and a month later made the first American divisional attack of the war. In 1923 the National Geographic Society presented to the village of Cantigny a complete water supply system and a memorial fountain. The fountain was removed to make way for a national monument erected by the Battlefields Commission to mark this first American victory of the World War.

In the Meuse-Argonne, where our main body of troops was concentrated, the foremost

UMI

© National Geographic Society

AGAIN CLASSIC DRAMA HOLDS THE STAGE AT DELPHI

During the Delphic Festival of 1930 two tragedies were presented, Pythian games were revived and native Greek costumes and handicrafts were exhibited. A scene from Aeschylus's "The Suppliants." In the background rises Mount Parnassus (see Bulletin No. 5).

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Afghanistan Hails Heir to the Throne

ALL Afghanistan is rejoicing. A son and heir has been born to King Zahir Shah, who ascended the Afghan throne only a year ago following the assassination of his father, the late Nadir Shah. The new prince has been named Shahzada Ahmad Shah Khan.

Birth of a royal heir means much more in Afghanistan than it does in most nations, because this huge and mysterious country, tucked away in the mountains between India, Persia and the U. S. S. R., is a constitutional monarchy in name only. In effect, the King possesses almost absolute power over his 12,000,000 subjects.

Kabul, capital and chief city of Afghanistan, ranks as one of the least-known capitals of the world. It may be classed in this regard with Lhasa, capital of Tibet, and Riyadh, one of the two capitals of the newly-formed nation, Saudi-Arabia, in the heart of the Great Arabian peninsula.

Visitors Are Not Welcomed

"Because Afghanistan believes in making haste slowly, visitors and their alien ideas are not welcomed," writes Maynard Owen Williams, chief of the foreign editorial staff of the National Geographic Society, in a special communication describing this hidden corner of the world. "It made an exception, however, three years ago when the Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asia Expedition, in which the National Geographic Society coöperated, passed through Afghanistan en route from Syria to China by tractor motor cars. As American representative on this expedition I saw Afghanistan during an era of peace under Nadir Shah.

"The desire for isolation is an Afghan heritage from remote ancestors, who 'took to the hills' from the plains to escape being overrun by some of Asia's migrating hordes (see cover illustration). High mountains, barren deserts, and independent, warlike tribes along the frontiers help to continue this age-old spirit of aloofness.

"Through only a few rocky defiles, notably the famous Khyber Pass, flows the traffic of modern civilization.

"In spite of its isolation, Kabul is far from crude or primitive. The Afghan capital has electric lights from a water-power plant, telephones, automobiles (many of them serving foreign diplomats), machine shops, munitions works, and factories for making soap, shoes, and cloth—all built under British supervision. Its tanneries, aided by outside experts, are sources of especial pride.

"New Kabul" Never Finished

"When I reached Kabul I found that King Nadir Shah, in his everyday life, did not live up to the Westerner's idea of an oriental ruler. His slight figure, in European dress except for a brown astrakhan cap, was that of a kindly professor. His spectacled eyes were strikingly bright and his gray-edged beard was neatly and closely trimmed.

"Kabul had its days of modernity in 1928 after the return of Amanullah and Queen Souriya from their triumph in Europe. The building of Amanullah's 'New Kabul,' four miles away, threatened the mud-and-wattle city's rôle of capital. But Amanullah fell, and the imposing stone 'Parliament' he built is still windowless. Old Kabul remains the capital.

UMI

chapter in American military history was written. The battle which raged in this region, from September 7 until the Armistice, involved more than 900,000 Americans, of which 123,000 were killed, wounded or missing. It is fitting, therefore, that the largest American War Memorial in Europe should be erected on the hill of Montfaucon, the most prominent point in the area. This memorial is a colossal Doric shaft, 175 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Liberty.

The American cemetery of the Meuse-Argonne is near Romagne-sous-Montfaucon. Overlooking green hillsides and long rows of white crosses stands the largest of American cemetery memorials, a beautiful example of modern Romanesque architecture. Two other cemeteries, one in Suresnes, outside of Paris, and the other at Brookwood, near London, have stately chapels containing the names of those buried there.

Tributes to Those Back of Lines

At Tours, France, a fountain honors the activities of 650,000 Americans who worked behind the lines in the Service of Supply. In tribute to the American Navy which "took them there and brought them back" a rectangular shaft 100 feet high has been erected overlooking the harbor of Brest. On Gibraltar, another base for American vessels overseas, a memorial stairway and arch marks the part played by U-boat chasers.

Note: For photographs and other data about our war memorials in Europe and at home see: "Our National War Memorials in Europe," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1934; "The Most Famous Battle Field in America (Gettysburg)," July, 1931; "Armistice Day and the American Battle Fields," November, 1929; and "Fame's Eternal Camping Ground (Arlington)," November, 1928.

Bulletin No. 1, November 12, 1934.

Drawn by James M. Darley

PLACES ABROAD THAT ARE "FOREVER AMERICAN"

This unusual map, with its inset, gives the location of each of the eleven monuments and eight cemetery chapels that a grateful American people erected to honor the deeds of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe. The battle front on Armistice Day is indicated by a dotted line.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Lead, Metal of Many Uses

LEAD went as ballast to the stratosphere this year, played an important rôle in the international yacht races, and took part in deep sea diving off the coast of Bermuda. All of which was pretty much in the day's work for this most versatile of metals.

Lead was one of the first metals utilized by mankind. Primitive man early learned that this opaque, blue-gray metal was easy to melt and beat into shape.

The Old Testament records the Hebrews' use of lead. The Assyrians used it to secure bolts in building stones. The Egyptians utilized it as sinkers for their nets, figures for their temples, and for making glaze for their pottery. Roman water pipes found in Herculaneum and Pompeii, made of folded sheets of lead with the edges melted together, are in perfect condition to-day.

Plumber Means Roofer in England

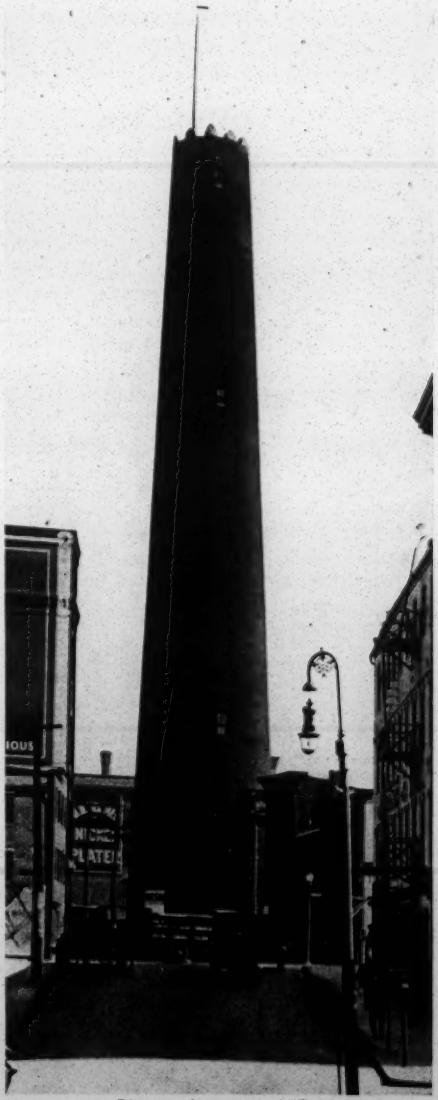
Lead long was known in America. Spanish gold-seekers found Indians mining lead ore in what is now Galena, Ill. Because of its durability and resistance to weather conditions, lead early was used in covering European domes, spires and roofs, and in making gutters. Sir Christopher Wren considered it the ideal covering for spires. Lead roofs on houses, libraries, and cathedrals were so common in England that modern English roofers are still called plumbers (from *plumbum*, Latin for lead).

In time of war, lead roofs were ripped off many buildings and moulded into bullets. St. David's Cathedral in Pembrokeshire, Southwest Wales, is one of the many British cathedrals that was thus, for the time, despoiled.

Chief Use Is in Paint

Although used in printing and plumbing, in refining petroleum, and in making insecticides and certain colors, lead's most important use is in paint. Because it clings to metal, red lead (red oxide of lead) is the standard protective paint for iron and steel. Where a lighter and more decorative paint

Bulletin No. 3, November 12, 1934 (over).



Photograph courtesy of "Baltimore Sun"

BALTIMORE'S OLD SHOT TOWER

This landmark, still standing in the heart of the Maryland metropolis, recalls the days when gunshot was made by dropping thin streams of molten lead from high towers into wells of water. As the lead descended the metal was formed into tiny balls, which hardened when striking the water.

UMI

"Kandahar, the second city of Afghanistan, lies on a level plain in the southern part of the country. From any direction a trip to Kandahar means a desert journey. It is also isolated by mountains and eroded hills, but, because of its geographic location, it is an important trade center. Roads from Persia, Turkistan, Baluchistan, and India meet there.

City Divided into Four Parts

"Like Washington, D. C., Kandahar is divided into four quarters by main streets that cross, in the center of the city, at an open space called the Charsu. The dwelling houses are built of sun-dried bricks with flat roofs. Homes of wealthy merchants have upper floors and are inclosed by high walls. A few have garden courts and fountains.

"Guarding the western gateway to Afghanistan is the dream city of Herat, flanked by four huge minarets with tile decorations worn to the appearance of silvery inlay of old copper. Herat dates back at least 2,200 years. Alexander the Great is said to have built its walls. No railroad runs to Herat, the click of a telegraph key has never been heard within its walls, and motor vehicles were undreamed of until our expedition rolled in from Persia."

Note: The first color photographs of this strange nation, and other valuable data, will be found in the following: "Afghanistan Makes Haste Slowly," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1933; "Citroen Trans-Asiatic Expedition Reaches Kashmir," October, 1931; "The World's Greatest Overland Explorer (Marco Polo)," November, 1928; "Every-Day Life in Afghanistan," January, 1921; and "The Geography of Medicines," September, 1917.

See also "The Map of Asia" published as a free supplement to the December, 1933, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. Additional copies can be obtained for 50 cents postpaid by writing to the headquarters of the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Bulletin No. 2, November 12, 1934.

© *National Geographic Society*

PLOUGHING IN TYPICAL AFGHAN FASHION

One man pushes the shovel into the ground and the other yanks on the rope to lift it. Although it looks silly, the dirt really flies. But, in comparison with mechanical plowing, it is slow, hard work. One man with a tractor and plow (compare with illustration following Bulletin No. 4) can do as much in an hour as these men do in a week. This farm lies in the Hari River valley, in western Afghanistan.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Do You Know Italian Somaliland?

THE eastern shoulder of Africa seldom comes into the day's news. But a cable dispatch from Italy, stating that King Victor Emmanuel will make an inspection tour of Italian Somaliland, focuses international attention on this seldom-visited and little-known part of the world, which lies just south of the busy sea route to India via Suez and the Arabian Sea.

Quiet Italian Somaliland is the largest of the Europe-owned Somaliland triplets that form a rim around the easternmost point of Africa (England and France control the other two Somalilands. The three of them shut Ethiopia off from the sea).

Sweeping down the African east coast from the Gulf of Aden for about 1,200 miles, and extending inland from 100 to 200 miles, Italian Somaliland covers an area equal to one and a half times that of the mother country, including Sicily.

Northern Part Is Barren

Most of the colony, however, is a sun-parched, barren expanse where only hardy desert brush thrives. This is particularly true in the rocky northern part of the colony where there is little water, and spots fit for cultivation are few and far between.

Nature, however, has been kinder to the southern half of the colony. The Giuba River flows through this region from the Ethiopian hills to the Indian Ocean. The Uebi Scebeli, another large stream from the same source, zigzags through the dry Somaliland plains for several hundred miles before it is lost in sand dunes near the coast.

The banks of these rivers are fertile for a few hundred yards up to several miles and are the most thickly populated areas in the colony (see illustration, next page). Lugh, about 250 miles up the Giuba, is a thriving inland trading center due to the industry of the natives of the Giuba Valley. It is outnumbered in population only by Mogadiscio, the capital and leading colonial port on the Indian Ocean. Mogadiscio has 29,562 inhabitants. Here the King will land to begin his tour of inspection.

Grew Like Picture Puzzle

The growth of Italian Somaliland has been like the piecing together of a huge picture puzzle. The first part of the puzzle was North Somaliland, which passed to Italy in 1889 by an agreement between Great Britain, Ethiopia, and Zanzibar. Three years later the second part of the puzzle, a portion of the south, was leased to Italy by the Sultan of Zanzibar for fifty years. After thirteen years, the Sultan turned the territory over to the Italian Government for $750,000.

The third part included the busy port of Chisimaio and its environs—the tail end of the puzzle. It was leased to Italy in 1905. But in 1925, when the Italian representative came out of a meeting of European World War Allies, which divided African colonies among themselves, he had the papers that declared the formerly-leased territory to be Italy's own.

Throughout Italian Somaliland, the traveller notices changes that have taken place since the Italian Government began to pour millions of dollars into colonial improvements. Until the latter part of the last century, the colony was without highways and railroads, and natives and colonists depended upon rivers and caravan routes for travel.

UMI

is needed, white lead is admirable, since, exposed to weather, it lasts longer than any other pigment, with the possible exception of lampblack.

The United States produces and consumes more lead than any other country in the world. After the metal has been located in beds of shale, chiefly in Missouri, and smelted, it is made into articles by one of three processes. Slabs of lead, rolled between heavy rollers to sheets of desired thinness, are wrapped like rugs around a pole and shipped for use as linings for tanks holding acids, as coverings for roofs, as protective plates between the radium worker and his dangerous mineral, and as linings for X-ray laboratories.

Pipes, Paint Tubes, and Cables

Molten lead forced through pipes, ranging in diameter from one-sixteenth of an inch to twelve inches, emerges as pipes varying in thickness and size, from the thin tubes used to contain artists' colors, to casings for electric cables, and plumbing pipes. Fed by two lead streams of unequal strength, lead spurts out and twists as if by magic through the air to form the S-like traps of water basins. Melted lead falling through tiny holes forms "lead wool," used for calking pipe joints, and shots for hunter's guns (see illustration, preceding page).

A third method of using lead is by die-casting, or pouring it into a mold to cool. Small articles, such as linotype slugs, toys, vacuum cleaner parts, and parts of automobiles and office machines on which there is little strain, are made by this method.

Next to iron and steel, lead is used in more different ways than any other known metal. The average American citizen hardly realizes what an important rôle lead plays in his life. The gasoline tank and radiator of his automobile are soldered with a lead alloy. Its storage batteries contain lead, and its steel springs are coated with the metal. Should he dent a fender, a mechanic may beat it into shape with a lead hammer, which, unlike an iron one, will not mark it. If he goes to his office by subway instead of automobile, he will still be benefited by lead, for the metal anchors subway railings and turnstiles to the concrete platform and appears as solder in the cars.

Used in Fishing, Hunting, and Gardening

If he goes fishing, his lines have lead sinkers. He might go in a sailboat with a lead keel and take soundings by dropping overboard a mariner's lead. If he goes hunting, he will probably use shot made of lead. Should his horse's hoofs crack, he would apply white lead to them.

The gardener finds lead even more useful. He ties up his vines with flexible lead wire. It does not rust like steel wire. He protects his orchard from moths by spraying it with lead arsenate, an insecticide only second in popularity to Paris green. In his gardening, should he contract ivy poisoning, lead acetate will allay the pain.

The modern woman is greatly indebted to lead. Disks of it make her coat hem hang straight, and seal her luggage in transit. Lead puts an extra sparkle in her cut glass vases and false diamonds. Her cloisonné enamel ware contains lead and her hammered bracelets were beaten on a soft lead anvil. Her children paste paper dolls with library paste from collapsible tubes of lead alloy, and play with fire engines, soldiers, and animals die-cast from lead.

Note: For additional references and pictures see "Colorado, A Barrier That Became a Goal," *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1932; "Ohio, the Gateway State," May, 1932; "Illinois, Crossroads of the Continent," May, 1931; "Missouri, Mother of the West," April, 1923; and "The Book of Fishes."

Bulletin No. 3, November 12, 1934.

FORM FOR RENEWAL OF BULLETIN REQUESTS

School Service Department,
National Geographic Society,
Washington, D. C.

Kindly send ..... copies weekly of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS for classroom use, to

Name .....

Address for sending Bulletins .....

City ..... State .....

I am a teacher in ..... School ..... grade

Enclose 25 cents for each annual series of 30 Bulletins. These Bulletins are prepared wholly as a service to schools. Because of the cost of preparation they can be supplied only to teachers and librarians at the price named.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Delphi Plans Revival of Greek Art

DELPHI is staging a comeback. This ancient city, once a center of Greek art, may again become a meeting place for scholars and artists of all nations. The erection of a large library, meeting halls, and probably a new hotel, will make this community, its rebuilders hope, "a Geneva of thought and the arts."

Thus history stages another revival. For the desolate ruins of Delphi, bleaching on the southern slope of Mount Parnassus, were once a crowded city, beautiful with temples and thousands of statues. A symbolic, central stone in the temple of Apollo marked the supposed center of the world, and so Delphi must have seemed to the early Greeks (see illustration, page 2).

Here flocked merchants, over the great network of trade roads that lead to the city; pilgrims, to consult the famous oracle; and athletes, to compete in the Pythian games. Delphi was enriched by votive statues of pilgrims and temples built by Greek states. To protect the wealth of Delphi, twelve states north of the Gulf of Corinth united in what was the oldest league of Greece. Delegates from rival states came under flags of truce to settle disputes. Interchange of ideas among visitors from different parts of the country made Delphi rich in geographic information.

Goats Discovered Gas Used by Oracle

In the eighth and seventh centuries B. C., when Greece was founding numerous colonies, none were settled without first consulting the oracle as to the best locations.

According to tradition, the Greek goat was partly responsible for the oracle at Delphi. Legend relates that a stream, flowing through a crack on Mount Parnassus, gave off strange vapors. Goats inhaling these danced and cavorted. Their goatherd also breathed the vapors. Hearing his mutterings, Greeks deemed them inspired by Apollo and built a temple over the stream.

They seated a priestess on a golden tripod over the chasm and surrounded her with priests, who interpreted her ravings in verse. In the winter months, when Apollo was on "vacation," Dionysus, also prophetic, was worshipped instead.

Most important temple of the sun god in Greece, the Delphi temple was for centuries the greatest of Greek shrines, thronged with thousands of pilgrims. The oracle was consulted for decisions on everything from marriage to wars until the end of the fourth century, when the Byzantine Emperor Theodoric stopped the custom by slaying those who consulted.

Today, the temple lies in ruins (see illustration, page 2), the magic stream has dried up, and there no longer exists even any trace of the chasm through which it is said to have flowed. Some doubt its existence. Others claim the chasm was welded together by the earthquake, which destroyed the temple, probably in 373 B. C. Earthquakes are frequent in Delphi, and one, tradition has it, was caused by Apollo to drive away Persian plunderers of the temple and other buildings.

Cave Large Enough To Hold 3,000 People

It is not surprising that the temple was destroyed by earthquakes when one remembers that Mount Parnassus forms one of the earthquake centers of Greece. Only seven miles above Delphi is the famous Corycian Cave, so large that it can hold 3,000 people. Here, wild Dionysian orgies were held, and here the inhabitants of Delphi hid, when attacked by the Persians in 490 B. C.

Almost as important as the oracle to Greek life were the Pythian games, celebrated every fourth year. Various Greek states sent delegates to compete for laurel crowns in what began as a song competition, turned to foot-races in the stadium, and ended in chariot races on the plain below Delphi. What splendid runners the ancient Greeks were may be judged by the fire-bringing Euchidas, who ran 111 miles in a single day, to take the sacred fire from Delphi to Plataea.

The stadium was built in the highest part of Delphi, itself 2,000 feet above sea level. Breathing its crisp cool air, which put a bluish film on Delphi's bronze statues, one realizes why Delphi became a sort of health resort, crowded by patients and physicians.

Eagles of the "Shining Rocks"

From the stadium, looking down over the rocky ridge which hides the view from the city proper, one sees the shining blue Gulf of Corinth. From here to Itea, Delphi's small port of

UMI

Railway To Reach Inland Towns Soon

To-day there are more than 6,000 miles of highways, 70 miles of a railroad that will soon link Mogadiscio with important inland towns, and several radio stations that speed domestic communications. One powerful radio station keeps colonial officials in touch with Rome.

There are also many new post offices in the colony. European architecture is seeping into the larger settlements to take the place of flimsy, thatched huts that once were built helter-skelter on the town sites. In many coastal towns, European fashions are displacing the white robes worn by the natives.

Many of the sturdy, dark-skinned natives of Italian Somaliland still eke out a living dressing hides and skins, and selling cattle from the large herds that roam wide areas of the colony in search of grass. Others trade in myrrh and gum arabic as did their ancestors. Farming, however, now is becoming popular among them, and Italian colonists have taught them how to raise cotton, rice, maize, and other farm products (see below).

Note: For references to other Italian possessions and islands see: "Three-Wheeling through Africa (Eritrea)," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1934; Cirenaica, Eastern Wing of Italian Libia," June, 1930; "Sicily: Island of Vivid Beauty and Crumbling Glory," October, 1927; "Where the Sard Holds Sway," April, 1926; "Tripolitania, Where Rome Resumes Sway," August, 1925; "Zigzagging Around Sicily," September, 1924; "The Island of Sardinia and Its People," January, 1923; and "Historic Islands and Shores of the Aegean," September, 1915.

Bulletin No. 4, November 12, 1934.

Photograph from Enca Girardon

FROM PRIMITIVE HOE TO TRACTOR IS QUITE A JUMP

In their plans for the development of Italian Somaliland, government engineers have introduced American caterpillar tractors and other modern farming machinery to till the rich bottom lands along streams. The native helpers appear to be a little puzzled by this sudden "stepping up" of their civilization. Recent reports, however, indicate that this little-known Italian colony at the eastern tip of Africa has increased its farmed area by some 70,000 acres.

pink, blue, and white houses on the north shore of the Gulf, a road runs for six miles through vineyards, through the best olive groves in Greece, and cornfields flaming with red poppies.

East of Delphi loom the twin silvery cliffs, the Phaedriades, so-called "shining rocks," from whose crannies eagles and vultures soar over snow-capped Mount Parnassus. These cliffs rise sheer for about 800 feet and Delphians once hurled their enemies from them. The path zigzagging up to the summit of the mountain passes through pine woods resounding with woodsmen's axes, and over bare gray rock relieved only by moss and lavender crocuses. The shouts of muleteers and tinkling mulebells replace the revels that legend ascribes to this mountain famed as the haunt of Pan and the nymphs.

The Sun God's "Revenge!"

To France goes the credit for excavating Delphi. A modern village, Kastri, had been erected upon the ancient ruins, but French excavators moved the village a mile further southwest on the slope, and restored as far as possible the ancient city of Apollo.

Those likely to doubt that Delphi was Apollo's city might remember the ironic fate of the German scholar, Ottfried Müller. While planning to write a book denying the existence of the sun god, he was killed by a sunstroke!

Note: Students preparing projects or units about ancient Greece and classical arts should also consult "Pieces of Silver," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1933; "New Greece, the Centenarian, Forges Ahead," December, 1930; "The Perennial Geographer (Vergil)," October, 1930; "Cruising to Crete," February, 1929; "Seeing 3,000 Years of History in Four Hours," December, 1928; "Seeing the World from the Air," March, 1928; "History's Greatest Trek," November, 1925; "The Glory That Was Greece," December, 1923; "The Whirlpool of the Balkans," February, 1921; "Saloniki" and "The Hoary Monasteries of Mt. Athos," September, 1916; "Greece of Today," October, 1915; and "Megaspelaeon, The Oldest Monastery in Greece" and "Greece and Montenegro," March, 1913.

Back numbers of the *National Geographic Magazine* may be consulted in the bound volumes of your school or local library.

Bulletin No. 5, November 12, 1934.

© *National Geographic Society*

DANCING ON THE STORIED SLOPES OF PARNASSUS

On the mountain once sacred to Apollo and the Muses, a townsman of modern Delphi (left) swings his *fustanella* in a native measure which his partners cannot follow. The colorful costumes of Greek peasants are seldom seen now except on holidays or special occasions.